

## The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

### APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR EXHIBITS.

Our county commissioners, had they a large surplus of funds with which to cover appropriations, might order an exhibit made at the State fair, but during a period of stringency, when the average taxpayer is complaining at the high taxation, they are fully justified in turning down appeals for money with which to make a display.

The time is not far distant when the law will prohibit the spending of city, county or state funds for other than the absolute necessities of good government.

### POTATO CROP SAVED BY EXPERT.

An agricultural agent is a most profitable investment for a county like Weber.

This year a concrete example is presented. While during the season of 1915, 75 carloads of potatoes were imported by Weber county farmers for seed purposes alone, this year Weber county will export 75 cars and have enough left to meet the local demand and furnish seed.

At the beginning of this season, the agricultural agent made a campaign in favor of dipping and he supervised the importation of seed potatoes, to guard against the blight and other diseases which had threatened to wipe out the potato crop. The result is an excellent harvest.

While other parts of the country are reporting decreased yields or complete failures, Weber county has potatoes to sell, and they are commanding from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred pounds.

### UTAH'S GREAT COPPER PROPERTY.

Utah Copper is taking its place as the most productive copper mine in the world. From a mountain of waste, genius has laid solidly the foundation for industrial greatness.

In July the Bingham property produced 20,000,000 pounds of copper. On one day, no less than 45,275 tons of ore was mined and loaded on cars. Including the surface capping, there was handled an average of over 67,000 tons of material every day.

The company's mills have a rated annual capacity of 20,000 tons per day. —12,000 for the Magma and 8,000 for the Arthur. On one day, these mills treated exactly twice this amount of ore, 40,360 tons, and for the month averaged over 36,000 tons of ore per day. Work was started the last of the month on the active construction of the new leaching plant.

The acid plant is about half completed. The production for August exceeded that for July.

Handling 67,000 tons of material in twenty-four hours calls for 1340 cars of 50 tons each, or 40 trains of 33 cars each.

### POLITICIANS CARE FOR THEIR RELATIVES.

Nepotism, we are informed, is rife in the government service. This, we take it, is not a new discovery, any more so than the pork barrel. The big men in both parties make a practice of forcing their relatives in to soft berths at the public expense.

A list of the offenders found under the present administration is enumerated in a letter sent out from Republican headquarters.

When William Bryan was secretary of state he had his son appointed to a position in the department of justice and his son-in-law to a position in the treasury department. Secretary McAdoo, son-in-law of President Wilson, put one of his sons in the department of justice and one in the department of commerce. Secretary Daniels got a place for his brother in the department of justice. Former First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper, who recently resigned to assist in the Wilson campaign, at one time had three members of his family on the pay rolls. Secretary Redfield, appointed U. Grant Smith, his private secretary. Smith had one son on the pay roll as a house page, and his son-in-law is a

special agent of the department of commerce.

In the house of representatives, Speaker Clark's son is the parliamentary clerk at \$4000 per annum. He is not yet thirty and was given this job by the Democratic house majority before he had finished his law studies.

Numerous Democratic senators have taken good care of their "poor kin" with fat jobs on the government pay roll. Senator Overman of North Carolina, has his son in a \$2500 position and a daughter holds a \$1400 job. A brother-in-law of Senator Kern of Indiana has a good place in the senate document room. The wife and brother of Senator Gore of Oklahoma are on the senate pay roll. Senator Martin of Virginia, has a brother as assistant clerk to his committee. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, has his son assistant clerk to his committee. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has his son a messenger in his committee. The son-in-law of Senator Lane of Oregon acts as his father-in-law's private secretary. The son of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, is the clerk in his father's committee. Another son is on the Alaska railroad commission. Senator Thompson of Kansas has his son on the pay roll. A cousin of Senator Saulsbury of Delaware was given a good job on the trade commission. Senator O'Gorman of New York landed the job of collector of the port of New York, for his son-in-law, Dudley Field Malone. The nephew of Senator Robinson is a senate doorkeeper.

The most glaring examples of nepotism are found in the house, and more "poor relations" have been taken care of in the house than in the senate, simply because there are more representatives than there are senators. Take Illinois for example. Tavenner's sister-in-law is his stenographer. Stone's brother is a clerk in the house document room. Sabath's nephew is also in the document room. Indiana Democrats have not overlooked appointing members of their families to good places. Gray's sister is his secretary. Cullop's stepson is his secretary. Morrison's son is his secretary.

Representative Pou of North Carolina, for a time had his son on the pay roll as the clerk of the committee on claims, drawing \$1600 per annum. Young Pou at this time was a student in the University of North Carolina. Representative Johnson of South Carolina, got one of his sons in the postoffice department and another a house job. A nephew was made clerk to a house committee and the representative's campaign manager was made a capital policeman. Representative Finley of South Carolina, has his son as his secretary and another son is a clerk on the house roll. Representative Aiken of South Carolina employs his son as his secretary; his nephew is in the sergeant-at-arms' office. Representative Clark of Florida has two relatives on his committee and got a door keeper a job for his brother. The son of Representative Padgett is the assistant clerk of his father's committee. The son of Representative Burnett is clerk of his father's committee. The son of Representative Carlin, though a student in Georgetown university, is a clerk in the house judiciary committee. A nephew of Representative Shackelford is clerk to the committee on roads. Representative Lloyd of Missouri, has a brother in the committee on accounts, and his brother-in-law is an assistant doorkeeper in the house. At one time Lloyd had five members of his family on the pay roll. Representative Watkins has his son as clerk to a committee. Representative Candler has his son-in-law as his secretary. Representative Alexander of Missouri, has his son as his secretary and so has Representative Hardy of Texas. The son of Representative Sparkman is clerk to his father's committee, and the brother of Representative Fields is his secretary. The father of Representative Barkley, is one of the house doorkeepers. This list might be extended at great length for there are scores of "poor relations" of senators and representatives, drawing good salaries on government pay rolls.

### OGDEN DOES NOT GIVE A BONUS.

Word having reached Provo to the effect that Ogden is becoming the manufacturing center of the intermountain country, the secretary of the publicity department of the Provo Commercial club writes the mayor of Ogden to inquire if Ogden regularly appropriates a certain sum for the purchasing of sites for manufacturing. Now it is in order for the secretary of the Commercial club of St. George to ask how the mayor administers those magic powers which, if given to a manufacturer prospectively a resident of Ogden, causes the stranger to settle down and build a factory, without further investigation.

No, Ogden does not give a bounty to any industry. A legitimate business, seeking a new field, does not ask for a bonus, but simply aims to obtain first-hand information and then, if conditions are deemed highly favorable, proceeds to locate. Generally local money is encouraged to join in a new enterprise.

In Ogden nearly all our industries have been built by Ogden money, and as the older industries develop and return profits, the new wealth is put back into local enterprises. The result is Ogden is becoming thoroughly independent of outside capital and there is little or no drain to meet the demands of foreign coupon clippers.

### COPPER IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

It has often been said that, were gold discovered at the North Pole, there would follow the establishing of a mining camp at that point. Seven members of Stefansson's Canadian expedition have reached Seattle after a voyage of discovery along the north coast of Canada. They report finding extensive deposits of copper and, if the mineralized area is sufficiently rich in the red metal, the Standard predicts the building of a mining settlement within three years in that desolate region where the Mackenzie river flows.

The returned explorers, in relating their experience, said:

"We were especially instructed to survey the copper deposits already known and seek new ones. Every explorer from the earliest times had noted that the Eskimos east of the Mackenzie, used knives, spearheads and other weapons and utensils hammered from copper, and the Coppermine river, which empties into the Arctic got its name from mineral discovered many years ago. We found on Coronation gulf and Bathurst Inlet vast deposits of copper of low grade. We were not equipped to undertake mining operations, but upon the sides of cliffs we could measure the depth of successive flows of amygdaloid lava containing nuggets of copper. An Eskimo brought to us a lump of copper weighing forty pounds. There were seams in the lava that had been filled with pure copper. Geologist O'Neill took many samples of rock, which will be assayed. He also made estimates of the area of ore in sight. This information is for the Canadian government and not to be published by us. The ore had many of the characteristics of the Lake Superior copper rock. It is workable from the surface, and is near navigable water. It would be feasible to construct a railroad from the Mackenzie river, which is navigable five months of the year, to Great Bear lake, which also is navigable much of the year. A further railroad line could be built from the lake to the copper fields, enabling the transportation of the ore to the interior of Canada by way of the Mackenzie river."

The miner reminds one of the Alpine soldiers in that they go wherever duty calls them, whether on towering

cliff on in deepest chasm. With large deposits of copper exposed, not many months will elapse before sledge trains are started for the Great Bear Lake region, which is a wilderness of ice and snow, and there white men will make their homes, and after a time children will be born, and in a half century we may hear of a pure white race capable of enduring the rigors of the arctic without signs of fatigue.

### REUNITING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Maine has been carried by the Republicans, after a campaign in which both parties put forth their greatest efforts.

Maine ordinarily is a strong Republican state, but since the division of the Republican party, the Democrats have been enjoying the benefits of the split by winning state and county elections.

The big feature of the returns is the evidence of the reuniting of the Republican party. In 1912, Taft received 26,645 votes, Roosevelt 48,493 and Wilson 51,113. At that time, had the party been united, the Republicans would have carried the state by 24,025.

In yesterday's election Milliken, Republican, received 79,000 and Curtis, Democrat, 66,000, which is a little higher total vote than that of 1914.

Two years ago, Maine was carried by the Democrats, when the Republican party for a second time, was divided. At that time Curtis, Democrat, received 62,039; Haines, Republican, 58,862; Gardner, Progressive, 18,225. The combined Republican strength would have been 77,067.

Maine's vote for 40 years has been:

	Dem.	Rep.
1872—President	20,987	61,422
1876—President	49,822	65,909
1880—President	65,171	74,039
1884—President	51,656	71,170
1888—President	59,481	73,734
1890—Governor	45,331	64,214
1892—President	48,044	62,923
1894—Governor	30,621	69,599
1896—President	34,688	80,465
1898—Governor	29,497	54,266
1900—President	39,823	73,955
1902—President	36,822	65,433
1904—Governor	38,349	65,839
1906—President	27,630	64,437
1908—Governor	61,477	69,315
1910—President	35,403	66,987
1912—Governor	66,075	73,728
1914—Governor	73,425	64,672
1916—Governor	67,748	71,043

Hallett Stanhope Players in "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," at the Alhambra tonight—10c, 20c, 30c.

## UTAH STOCKS

Summary of the Local Market. September 12, 1916.—The trading this morning on the local mining exchange was well scattered between the dividend payers and the speculative issues. New Quincy and Albion were the two most active traders among the lower priced stocks, the former selling at 17 1/2 and 18 cents, and the latter selling off to 7 cents, 7500 shares changing hands. Sells was steady at 9 cents. Iron Blossom still hangs around \$1.50. Generally speaking stocks were all about the same as Monday.

Quotations furnished over the private wire of J. A. Hogle & Co. Brokers, 2409 Hudson Ave. Sales—Morning session: Alta Con., 500@26 1/2c; 1000@26c.

## Exclusive Agents for the Famous Betty Wales Dresses



BETTY WALES, the heroine of eight of the most popular college stories for girls ever written, has earned a most enviable reputation in a remarkably short time as "Betty Wales Dressmakers."

Her creations, designed especially for college girls and youthful women (whatever their age) this season include Betty Wales school or business dresses, Betty Wales afternoon dresses and Betty Wales social frocks.

Each and every one carries the Betty Wales label which stands first and foremost for an indefinable style-superiority that is lacking in most ready-to-wear as well as made-to-order dresses.

Genuine Betty Wales Dresses have, besides the identifying label, a certificate entitling the purchaser to her choice, free, of any of the Betty Wales College Stories, regular price \$1.00 each.

## BURTS'

Alta Tunnel, 1000@8 1/4c.  
Albion, 6000@7c; 1000@7 1/4c.  
Cedar Falls, 1000@3 1/2c.  
Croft, 3000@3 1/2c.  
Dragon Con., 1000@26c; 1000@26 1/2c.  
Iron Blossom, 2500@1.50.  
Michigan-Utah, 500@22 1/2c; 1000@22c.  
New Quincy, 1500@18c; 1000@17 1/2c.  
Plutus, 500@16 1/2c.  
Sells, 2000@9c.  
Sloux Con., 2000@9 1/2c.  
Tar Baby, 500@5c.  
Wilbert, 2000@7c.  
West Toledo, 500@5c.  
Open Board.  
Albion, 500@7c.  
Alta Tunnel, 2000@8 1/4c.  
Big Four, 100@30c.  
Bingham Amalgamated, 500@12c.  
Cottonwood King, 1000@1 3/4c.  
Keystone, 200@60c.  
New Quincy, 1000@17 1/2c.  
Rico Argent, 2000@5c-5 1/2c.  
Sells, 1000@9c.

Bank Stocks.  
Barnes Banking, \$200 bid.  
Davis County, \$290 bid.  
First National, Layton, \$150 bid.  
McCormick & Co., \$287 bid.  
Merchants, \$90 bid; \$95 asked.  
National City Bank, \$139 asked.  
Walker Bros., \$220 bid.  
Industrial Stocks:  
Beneficial Life, \$198 bid.  
Cement Securities, \$99 bid; \$100.50 asked.  
\$100.50 asked.  
Commercial National, \$400 bid.  
Deseret National, \$307.50 bid; \$315 asked.  
Desert Savings, \$1000 bid.  
Farmer & Stockgrowers, \$83 bid; \$85 asked.

First National, Ogden, \$420 bid.  
First National, Logan, \$195 bid.  
First National, Brigham, \$300 bid.  
Ogden Savings bank.  
Ogden State bank, \$432 bid.  
State Bank Brigham City, \$225 bid.  
Security State, \$140 bid; \$145 asked.  
Salt Lake Security and Trust, \$118 asked.  
Utah State National, \$212 bid; \$216 asked.  
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust, \$423 bid.

Industrial Stocks.  
Con. Wagon, \$107 bid; \$108 asked.  
Z. C. M. I., \$390 bid; \$395 asked.  
Layton Sugar, \$180 bid.  
Intermountain Life, \$18.55 bid.  
Mountain States Telephone, \$111 bid; \$112 asked.  
Con Life Ins., \$97 bid.  
Inland Crystal Salt, \$95 bid.  
H. J. Grant Co., \$27.25 bid.  
Hotel Utah Co., \$125 bid.  
Guardian C. & O. Co., \$15.55 bid.  
Home Fire Ins., \$307 bid; \$310 asked.

Utah Fire Clay, \$71 bid; \$72 asked.  
Utah Savings & Trust, \$95 asked.  
Thatcher Bros., Logan, \$170 bid.  
Ever Fresh Food Co., \$10 asked.  
Utah-Idaho Sugar, \$17.75 bid; \$17.95 asked.

Utah Power & Light, \$101 asked.  
Amalgamated Sugar, \$175 bid; \$183 asked.  
Utah Cereal, \$95 asked.  
Lion Coal, \$67.50 bid; \$69 asked.  
Murphy Groc. Co., \$96 asked.

Chicago Livestock.  
Chicago, Sept. 12.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; market strong and 10c higher. Bulk, \$10.00@10.80; light, \$9.90@11.25; mixed, \$9.75@11.30; heavy, \$9.80@11.10; rough, \$9.60@9.80; pigs, \$8.50@9.50.  
Cattle—Receipts 9000; market lower. Native beef cattle, \$6.40@11.20; western steers, \$6.00@9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.40@9.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.60@7.40; calves, \$8.50@12.75.  
Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market steady to 10c higher. Wethers, \$6.90@9.50; lambs, \$7.25@11.40.

Omaha Livestock.  
Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 12.—Hogs—Receipts 6800; market steady. Heavy, \$10.10@10.40; light, \$10.40@10.85; pigs, \$9.25@10.25; bulk of sales, \$10.20@10.45.  
Cattle—Receipts 9400; market steady. Native steers, \$7.00@10.75; cows and heifers, \$6.00@7.50; western steers, \$6.75@9.25; Texas steers, \$6.25@7.15; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@8.25.  
Sheep—Receipts 31,000; market steady. Yearlings, \$6.50@7.50; wethers, \$6.25@7.15; lambs, \$10.25@11.00.

Chicago Grain.  
Chicago, Sept. 12.—Lower cable quotations had a weakening effect today on the wheat market. Liverpool reported that business was stagnant owing to strike difficulties and that decreasing British supplies did not appear in the least to stimulate demand. A falling off in the European visible supply total failed to give more than temporary assistance to the bulls. Opening prices, which ranged from 1-2 to 2-1-8c lower, with December at \$1.52 1/2 to 1-53 1/2 and May at \$1.53 1/2 to 1-54, were followed by a material rally, but then another setback.  
Favorable crop reports, especially from Nebraska, eased down the corn market. The fine weather and wheat weakness formed an additional handicap on the bulls. After opening 1-4 to 5-c lower, prices continued to sag. Oats gave way with other cereals. Besides threshing returns were favorable.  
Provisions hardened as a result of higher quotations on hogs. At first, however, there was free selling of lard and ribs.  
Balkan news adverse to the Central Powers tended later to cause further depression in prices. The close was unsettled 2-5-8 to 3-5-8c net lower with December at \$1.51 and May at \$1.51 5-8 to 1-51 7-8.  
No important rally took place. The close was nervous at 1 to 1 1/8c net decline.

A Royalty play, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," Alhambra tonight and tomorrow evening. 10-20-30c. Reserve early.

If Too Fat Get More Fresh Air

BE MODERATE IN YOUR DIET AND REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT, TAKE OIL OF KOREIN.

Lack of fresh air it is said weakens the oxygen carrying power of the blood, the liver becomes sluggish, fat accumulates and the action of many of the vital organs are hindered thereby. The heart action becomes weak, work is an effort and the beauty of the figure is destroyed.

Fat put on by indoor life is unhealthy and if nature is not assisted in throwing it off a serious case of obesity may result.

When you feel that you are getting too stout, take the matter in hand at once. Don't wait until your figure has become a joke and your health ruined through carrying around a burden of unsightly and unhealthy fat.

Spend as much time as you possibly can in the open air; breathe deeply, and get from A. R. McIntyre Drug Co. or any druggist a box of oil of korein capsules; take one after each meal and one before retiring at night.

Weigh yourself every few days and keep up the treatment until you are down to normal. Oil of korein is absolutely harmless, is pleasant to take, helps the digestion and even a few days treatment has been reported to show a noticeable reduction in weight. —Advertisement.

Read the Classified Ads.

## Efficient Public Service

Being willing—knowing how—having facilities

There, as we see it, are the three cardinal principles of efficient public service.

Willingness to furnish you economical and dependable electric service.

The knowledge of how best to maintain this service so that it is at your command instantly, day or night.

And the possession of sufficient facilities to insure not only a continuation of good electric service to our present customers, but to meet the demands of the constantly increasing market for electric service.

Never in the same period of time has any other industry developed so rapidly as the generating, distribution and application of electricity, during recent years.

Here in the west, with its sparsely settled districts, the work of making electric service universally available and of bringing the service to a high state of efficiency has proven a tremendous task, involving the expenditure of large sums of money.

Take our own case, for example—to supply an uninterrupted, dependable and adequate electric service to the thousands of homes, factories, stores and farms widely scattered over a territory of 300 miles in length has necessitated the expenditure of several millions of dollars in the construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, power houses, long transmission lines, sub-stations and distribution systems.

Subsequently, of course, comes the constant necessity of additional large sums of money for extensions of the distributing systems to sections where economical electric service has never been available, no matter how badly needed.

Every safeguard known to electrical science is employed by us to maintain an uninterrupted service throughout the territory we serve.

It is not enough that we generate sufficient electricity to meet the average demand of all our customers. We must so conduct our business that we shall be prepared at any time to meet the entire demands of our customers throughout the territory.

Yet, electricity cannot be manufactured and stored away in anticipation of a maximum demand of this nature.

And in the face of the heavy investments necessary to build, unify, maintain and extend such a system as that which now serves you in the domestic and business world rates for electric service have been steadily reduced.

We are operating in a country of mines, mills, factories, farms and homes, and this diversity of market is proving an important factor in enabling us to proceed steadily with the supply of electric service to new districts, as well as maintaining and improving the service to present customers.

We are vitally interested in every good move in this community; OUR interests and our future are irrevocably interlocked with YOURS; you may count on our active, vigorous support for every worthy undertaking. We want you to meet with unfailing courtesy, consideration and attention whenever you come in contact with this company through any of our representatives.

## UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Efficient Public Service